Interesting from Brazil.

RIO JANEERO, March I, 1856.

Newspaper Poaching in the Navy-Coffee Trade and Freights—Death of an Official—The Gold Mines, their Field and Location—Prospects of the Company—Advice to Americans—Effects of Filibusterism.

My last correspondence was per United States steam frigate Mississippi, and this I forward per ship Maria, Captain Green, which sails to morrow.

We have nome of the United States navy in port, and was do not recreat it as we necessionally get the News RIO JANEIRO, March 1, 1855.

we do not regret it, as we occasionally get the New York Herald when they are absent. While our navy ships are in port, as soon as a merchant ship makes her ance and her anchor is dropped at the entrance md, the officers of our navy have a boat alongside as oom as possible, and get all the newspapers which the kindness of the captain sees fit to give them— the balance go to the Post Office and seldom come to hand. Though we respect our navy and its officers, we prefer the New York Hanald regularly to seeing our solumns the independent and impartial news of our na-sive country, and our navy can do us no good here, and

columns the independent and impartial news of our native country, and our navy can do us no good here, and is needed in the waters of Paragusy, where they do not read kinglish. Indeed, we prefer the Haralo one month here regularly, to seeing our navy here one year.

Our coffee market has not altered since my last. Freights continue low—45e, per bag for coffee.

There is no political news of importance by last dates from the coast, and no news of the Brazil squadron at Paragusy made public since my last dates.

Theodore Lagare de Sa Long, known as Administrator of the Coaselado, or Export Office, died in this city on the 24th inst. This gentleman was one of the meet obliging and efficient officers in the empire, and his loss is severely felt in all commercial export houses of Brazilian preducts.

I was invited a few days since to the office of the Turry Assu Gold Muning Company, where I examined several specimens of quarts, impregnated with gold, and from my knowledge (as an old Californian) of the appearances of these specimens, particularly the gold dust, I judged it was from a quartz mine, and not freen placer diggings, which they confessed was the fact, and that not much attention as yet has been paid to placer diggings; but gold is found clinging to the roots of grass, not two feet from the surface of the earth. I am new superintending the construction of a California rocker and a long tom, as samples for the company to imitate and introduce in this new El Dorada, which they weight, with the quarts in places, from one-quarter of an eance to two cunces each; fully one-fourth of the weight was gold, and as fine specimens as you will generally see in California. The quarts is of the same character as the California. The the naked eye no gold was to be seen in a small item of the quarts which I put under a powerful microscope. It turned out gold in a magnified for m, visible and quite clear. The quarts was rather watery colored. This company has sold all of the shares or stock of five hundred thousand dollars,

province of Maranham, and have just despatched forty made.

The province is bounded on the west by Para, with the sea to the north, Planhy to the east, and Goyaz on the south. The first discovery of this part of the world was about the year of 1500; from that time to 1612 it was autempted to be reached by several expeditions, who either failed or perished. The history of the province is full of thrilling incidents, and records of cruelties, minfortune and misery. It is drained by a large number of fine rivers, nearly all of which are navigable for small draft vessels, and what is quite remarkable, nearly all of which are navigable for small draft vessels, and what is quite remarkable, nearly all empty into the Atlantic near the island and city of Maranham. The largest of these rivers is Itapicura, and all abound with fish.

The gold mines of Turry Assu are only about eight miles from the river of the same name, which is quite mavigable to that point for first class vessels, very far into the interior. Copper, 80 per cent, is found; coal, silver, lead and platins are said to be in this province, and astive fruits are plentful. The soil is better for sullivating rice and cotton than sugar cane, or the produce usually predominating in the other provinces of the empire. Sheep, cattle and horses are said to multiply fast. I have been particular in the study of the lastory of this Province, and refrained from exaggeration, he prevent false ideas being formed of this rich part of the world, the mines of which are about being developed, where hereafter, and I believe son, the eyes of the commercial world are to be turned to sid in developing the hidden treasures of this rich empire.

I would advise no one from the United States to leave his home at present to come to thee mines, as they are

where hereafter, and I believe so in, the eyes of the commercial world are to be turned to aid in developing the hidden treasures of this rich empire.

I would advise no one from the United States to leave his home at present to come to there mines, as they are the property under the direction and monopoly of a company, who have sent already to china for laborers, and are making arrangements for extensive operations mader their direct privileges. Another reason why I don't recommend Americans, is, because any little band would be looked upon with suspiciou, as leaders of flibusters; and the late publications of attempts to robe our sister countries of their territory, do all who are abroad great harm, and cheec peasaful diplomatic negotiations, and prevents us even the right of way for navigating the waters of the great Amazon, and extending our trade into Peru through the waters of Brazili, and check individuals negotiating for privileges that would otherwise be granted them. Brazilians are, and have a right to be, jealous of their rish and extensive territories, while our papers are teeming with reports of flibusters, which are translated and published here in exaggerated forms.

Affairs in New Jersey.

OUR CAMDEN CORRESPONDENCE-CAMDEN, N. J., May 28, 1855. CAMBEN, N. J., May 28, 1509.

Know Nothing Triumphs—Dismay of the Old Hacks— President Making-Commodore Stockton's Weight-The "Shanghaes" and their Policy-Order of U. S. A. A few days sejourn in and about the suburbs of the ne position in point of contiguity to Philadelphia as Jersey City does to New York—has enabled me to gather facts which may be interesting, if not in this exact lecality, to your readers elsewhere. Notwithling there are several papers published in Philadelphia assuming to be newspapers, which circulate pretty freely on this side of the river, yet the HERALD is more sought after, and its contents devoured with more avidi-ty, than any of the journals published hereabout. The eason is very obvious, for every one knows it contains the latest, fullest, and more accurate information from all parts of the world than can be obtained in any paper in Philadelphia. Could you witness the train from your city arrive at Walnut street wharf, and the newboys and news agents endeavor to get hold of their respective bundles of papers first—in an instant afterwards hear them crying "New York HERALD," &c , and behold the wowd rushing around them to obtain the "very latest"

news, you would feel gratified. As you are pretty well aware, Camden, in point of political tenure, is held by the Know Nothings, and the old Ritisal tenure, is held by the Know Nothings, and the old fegy cliques, composed of whigs and democrats, feel that their political damnation is sealed. At the late municipal election they made a desperate joint effort to defeat the American ticket; every sort of subteringe was planned, every artifice, every trick, and every scheme which their fertile brains could inwant, ware re-serted to, to throw the balance of power in their favor. But all was of no avail They called to their aid the foreigners. Yet this did not save them; they fell, and, like a giant tree prostrated by a whirlwind, they rise not again.

and, like a giant tree prostrated by a whiriwind, they rise not again.

In many circles of politicians, President making seems to be the order of the day. Not many months since, it will be remembered, a few ambitious members of what, in this section, is termed "The Old Guard"—that is, those who have been faithful since 1844—met in a back room of an office net far from the Girard Bank, and resolved that they would consummate their political greatness by selecting a man for the Presidency, one on whom they might possibly concentrate their strength, and who would, if elected, be of advantage to them. All the promuent men of the nation who had ever expressed a sentiment in favor of Americanhm, were duly weighed; but, unfortunately for the persons composing this convention, there were none of the men whose characters they were discussing, known to the members personally, except

In favor of Americanism, were duly weighed; but, unfortunately for the persons composing this convention, there were none of the men whose characters they were discussing, known to the members personally, except Commodore Stockton. He was known to have a pretty long purse, and if that could be made available he was just the man. Millard Fillmore. Tom Corwin and John M. Clayton were supposed to be a little tinctured with American principles, but not eatong to suit their purcoses. And as Com. Stockton had presented petitions to Congress is favor of repealing the maturalization laws the act was considered prima face.

The next thing to be settled was the manner is which the Commodore could be approached. He was known to be a man of letters, but it would not do for the convention, or any member of that convention, to address him. So, in order to make the thing appear as if there had been no premeditation about the particularly as the convention was altogether a private silar—it was agreed upon to employ one Mr. Bebbinet, of Delaware, to attend to that duty. Ine duty was attended to, and the result is known. Immediately upon the promulgation of the Commodore's principles, in his reply to Mr. Bobbinst, the democrats in Camden looked into each other's faces with aisum depicted on every feature—it was a groster whost to them than an earthquake would be to the Chilians. The Know Nothings, however, on the other hand, winked, smilled, and appeared highly elated. Bright anticipations shot athwart their political horizon; the day-star of hope seemed to rise higher and begin the made and innumerable area, pick-axes, shovels and jack-knives were carried thither to undergo the sharpning process. Those who frequented the foot of Walnut street, witnessed such instruments hurried into and up the staircase at No. 4, and soon disappear in a private recess. On their return some looked a little brighter, and others as though they were obliged to call again.

Thus, masters went on swimmingly for a while when, all at once a revulsion t

however, that the danger is not great, and every conflicting element between them and what is facetleastly styled by their opponents as "shanghaea," will be amicably arranged after the nominating convention is held; for they have avowed their determination to support so candidate who is not made such by an open convention. But, there is great difference of opinion here in regard to the matter, and doubts arise. The papers of the American cause, in Camden, believe it practicable, and advocate the measure with much carnestness. The Order of U. S. of America are in a very prespectus condition, and have just been presented with their new constitution and bye-laws. They are somewhat modified from the old ones, and their adeption created so ome discussion. Riforts are in progress to establish councils over the entire State, and some able champions of the cause have been deputed to visit every town where the people desire such an order established. Camden county is pretty thoroughly Americanzed, and if the signs of the times augur truly, at the election sext fall, the Americans will carry everything before them.

-

UNION COURSE, L. I.—TROTTING.
A trotting match for \$500, mile heats, best three in dve, between s. m. Annie Laurie te 200 lb. wagon, and blk. g. Indigo, in harness, came off on Tuesday after-noon. The mare won in three straight heats. She is a very showy young mare, six years old, a Hamiltonian, with fine square gait and steady movement, performing the race without a skip or break after the word wa given. This was her first appearance, and she made a favorable impression on the spectators. She was driven by Mr. Peabody, Indigo by D. Püfer. The latter had rather the call in the betting previous to the start; but after the first heat 100 to 20 was offered on the mare

after the first heat 100 to 20 was offered on the mare without takers.

First Heat.—Indige won the pole, and went off with the lead. The mare lay well up to him around the turn, and when he reached the quarter pole, she was at his wheel—time, forty-two seconds. Peabody held the mare steady down the backstretch, not making the slightest effort to lead; but he kept indige at the top of his speed. Time to the half, 1:23. On the lower turn the mare went up, and swung on the homestretch yoked. Indige was urged to his utmost by Pfifer, without avail—the mare had too much foot; and she came home a winner by three lengths, in 2:45.

Second Heat.—The mare went off with the lead this time and was never headed. She pussed the quarter pole in forty-three seconds—the half in 1:24, and came in an easy winner, in 2:50.

Third Heat.—Same as second. Time, 2:51.

MASSACHUSETTS.

OHIO. OHIO.

Tranby.

Daniel McIntire's b. c. by imp Yorkshire, dam

Time, 1.48%—1.48%—1.48%.

SECOND DAY.—Purse \$250, two mile heats, free for all ages.

Johe Harpec's ch. h. Frankfort, 4 years old, by imp. Glencoe, dam Mary Morris.

1 1

V. Viley's (W. T. Cheatham's) ch. g. Heary Perritt, 4 years old, by imp. Margrave, dam Odd Stocking.

2 2

Thos. B. Warfield's b. g. Waxy, 4 years old, by Buford, dam Alice Carnesl.

3 3

E. E. Eagle's b. m. Kate Bateman, 4 years eld, by imp. Yorkshire, dam by imp. Margrave.

4 ine. 3 43%—3.33%.

4 Mr. Eagle's mare being thirty or forty yards behind the others, with her head the wrong way, when the drum tapped, was not started, and was consequently declared distanced.

THIRD DAY.—Purse, \$200, mile heats, best three in five. Frank Harper beat Helen Swigert, Bouquet, Ketchum, and Gus, in three straight heats—the latter horse distanced in the last heat.

Time, 1.47%—1.43%. The first half mile of the second heat was run in forty-eight seconds!

FOURTH DAY.—Purse, \$200, two mile heats. Floride took the purse in two heats, beating Duke's Yorkshire filly, Clay's Balloon, and Murphy & Co.'s Nannie Lewis.

Time, 1.47%—1.47%.

SECOND RACE.—Sweepstake for three year olds, two mile heats; \$100 entrance, half forfeit, \$258eclaratios; the winner entitled to a \$100 pitcher from the citizens of Lexington. Campbell's Wagner filly won the race.

Her competitors were a Yorkshire filly, Princeton, Know Nothing, and Sebastopol—the penultimate ruled off, and the last distanced in the fourth heat. The first was a dead heat between the Yorkshire filly Princeton, Know Nothing, and Sebastopol—the penultimate ruled off, and the last distanced in the fourth heat. The first was a dead heat between the Yorkshire filly Princeton, Know Nothing, and Sebastopol—the penultimate ruled off, and the last distanced in the fourth heat. The first was a dead heat between the Yorkshire filly and Princeton.

Time, 3.47%—3.82—3.47—3.47%.

SECOND RACE.—Skeepstake for three year olds, two mile heats. Helen Swigert woa, beating Waxy, b. h. by Boston, b. c. by Yorkshire, and gr. h. by Gray E

LOUISIANA.

METARIE COURSE—TROTTING MERTING, May 20.—Purss, \$100, mile heats

R. K. Bonham's s. g. Frank Pierce. 1 1 1 1

J. Cudney's ch. g. Tecumseh. 2 2 2

Time, 2:34—2:25—2:34.

mile Rube took the lead and manufacture.

Second Heat.—The second heat was pretty much a Counterpart of the first—a close run, and the horses coming in as on the first heat—Rube first, Jim Barton second, and Granite third. LOUISIANA.

LOUISIANA.

METABRIC Course, May 24.—Pasing match—Purse \$500, mile heats, best three in five, to karness.

R. K. Bonham's s. g. Frank Pierce... 0 2 2 1 1 1

George Futcher's s. g. Andrew J. Polk 0 1 1 2 2 2

Time, 2:31%—2:32%—2:36—2:46—2:44%—2:54.

Hoboken City News

CORONERS' INQUESTS —Wednesday Coroner Van Mater, of Hoboken, held an inquest upon the body of E. H. Caner, a physician, about thirty years of age, who died sudenly, Wednesday morning, of disease of the heart.
On Tuesday the same coroner held an inquest upon the body of a German, whose name is unknown, who was found in an insensible condition, on Tuesday morning, in the unfinished building at No. 126 Wast street, with two phials, which had evidently contained laudanum, lying by his side. Drs. Elder and Judan applied a stomach pump, and extracted a quantity of poison from his stomach, but too late for his recovery. He revived a little, but soon afterwards died. The deceased was dressed in a brown frock coat, red plaid vest and brown pants. His hair was slightly gray, and his height about five and a half feet. The coroner had the body interred.

height about five and a half feet. The coroner had the body interred.
On Monday morning Coroner Van Mater held an inquest upon the body of a young man named Emil Krahnstover, a German, in the employ of Messrs. Pavenstact & Schumacher, bankers, at No. 35 New street. New York, who committed suicide on Sunday night, at about 10 o'clock, in the Elysan Fields, by shooting himself in the mouth with a pistol. He was a young man who was highly esteemed, and no cause can be assigned for the rash act except that he had appeared rather melancholy, on account, as was believed, of his having been unwell a few days previously. His friends had his remains intered in the Bergen cemetery.

Thirteen hundred eggs from the Provinces were entered at the Boston Castom House hast week, free o According to the Canadian interpretation of the city tresty a customs daty should have been upon the shells.

ALBANT, May 23, 1866.
The Know Nothings—The Intrigues to Control Them—The
Movements of Governor Clark—Why He was the Candi-date, &c., &c.

As the HERALD is the generally accredited exponent of the "doctrines and doings" of the American party, and its calumns eagerly consulted for the authentic details, rmit me the occupancy of a brief space for a candid and impartial review of the exporte strictures of "Fideli-ter," the correspondent of the Rechester Democrat, whose communication was so approvingly copied in and endersed by the Times of "the little villain," on yester-

ennecton with the American party, was a Simon pure whig, and of the straitest sect of that school of piebald politicians, and that his position subsequently has been such as postively to make him an eye witness to the things whereof he is about to testify, his testimony, by se at least who are privy to the record, will be received as authoritative almost as if the signatures of the grand officials were severally appended thereto.

grand officials were severally appended thereto.

Passing by those portions of his communication having direct allusien to the doings of the Syracuse Convention, a sort of a "Jerry rescue" admixture of Sewardism and silver grayism, the negro element predominating, and for which the American party could in no honorable and just sense be a sense and any wise amenable, we proceed to notice somewhat length the slan iercus allegations which, at this Res period, the aforesaid endorsed veracious correspondent, in his unmitterated malignity, essays to utter dent, in his unmitigated malignity, essays to utter against the truth and integrity of the American order.

A recurrence to the political bistory of the times, in order to elucidate the true position of the order in reference to the late gubernatorial canvass, will constitute the only further direct aliusion to the whig party of the State. Composed then, as now, of two factions, the an tipodes of each other in conservative national sentinent, the Seward faction being, by reason of superior numbers and strategic skill, the dominant faction, the sumbers and strategic skill, the dominant factuen, the Syracuse Convention, primarily called to advance and mature the pelitical as pirations of G. W. Patterson, Eq., (the Seward-Weed candidate for governor,) abandoned its first love, and began ostensicly a cequetry with M. H. Clarke, who, in addition to all his negro affinities, being, in fact, a mere Seward refection, it was whispered around, was an orthodox member of the great family of the mysterious "Sam"—a progeny, because of its untold numeers, just then greatly teared—the new alliance was consummated, and Clark was elevated upon the ruins of Patterson—furnishing another memorable instance of marriage upon first sight, and allowing both the high contracting partees "ample loisure for repeatance." That the American party was not and couls not be committed to Clark because of his supposed connection with that party, or of the binding force of any obligations which that convention may have imposed upon the members of the erect who had been returned by the wing party as members thereof, is too palpable to be controverted by any one cognizant of its objects and sims, and the real relation which he sustained towards it. A great conservative and automal party as it is, thoroughly intolerant of all sectionalisms, the unfaitering friend of the Union, and the great conservator of the rights of all the States, it could have no supposed or real affinities with abolitionism in any of its passes or aspects, and whilst it repudiated the trason, would never other rise than hate the trailor. 'Its true Clark professed to belong to the American party, and upon that ground his newly made allows friends mainly urged the propriety of his nomination. But how? Had he been regularly introduced, or was he surrepitilously unuggled in? There is the rub. Had his admission been regular, and were he an honest man, he assuredly hat a abjured all sectionalism, and was, therefore, unauted to the proposed plinat uses of his newly made and permit and the minute of the proposed plinatures o Syracuse Convention, primarily called to advance and mature the pelitical as pirations of G. W. Patterson, Esq., (the Seward-Weed candidate for gover-

position, no doubt much to their personal mortification, and to the great detriment of Clark's prospects—at least so they affirmed. But, notwithstanding the dreary prespect, his friends in the Grand Council clung to him with great pertinacity, and one particularly was beld enough to asseverate, maugre the decision, that he would still cling to his fortunes. Objections from all sides were interposed to prevent his being heard, and mainly on the ground that he was intraccible and contumacious; but the President overrued them all, and he was heard through because of his representative character.

sides were interposed to prevent his being heard, and mainly on the ground that he was intractible and contumacious; but the President overrued them all, and he was heard through because of his representative character.

The ballot being now on the tapls, the question arose with the tellers as to the propriety of counting the votes of these contumacious and intractible ones, and direction being asked of the chair, the decision was made that every ballot be counted, referring, very properly, any and all action upon the subject to the decision of the Council. Notwithstanding the great outcry, the ballet exhibited the fact that Clark had no popularity beyond the mere personal expectations of some twenty office-seekers in the event of his election. 'Tis true, some of his friends withdrew voluntarily, others not so willingly; and 'tis remarkable that whilst the general attendance on the deliberations of the Council was not lessened more than fifty, the bar attendance in the saloon beneath was increased in about the same ratio or proportion. For temperance men, they were generally good strong drinkers all the while. But this expassur!

Before I dismiss the Governor, allow me to commonicate a stubborn fact—one strangely illustrative of the chameleon tencencies of this pie bald white party. During the whole contest, the name of the "little villant" never once escaped the lips of any one of his now numerous: 'Know Nothing'' correspondents for effice. Ford was their man for Lieuvenant, if Clark could be secured. Raymond was not in their thoughts.

A word or two as to deputies, their modes of appointment, &c. Previously to the adoption of the late constitution, traveling deputies, whose busiless it was to instal new councils, &c., were appointed by the President, but at his suggestion, and with siberies to commonicatent to the councils of the county against the one stitution, had its origin, we have learned, in the fact that here certain whigs essayed to control the appointment, and were bold enough to avow the purpose th

A GENUINE HINDOO.

A LETTER FROM NOBILITY IN LIMBO.—The following letter from Mr. Villiers W. Edwin Pearse, a sprig of English nobility, an account of whose arrest and imprisonment at Albany we have before given, has written the following letter to the Albany E-pross:—

41 UNION STRUET, May 30, 1856.

Really your report respecting me is abominable. Will you in hanor and justice insert a letter of mine in your in hanor and justice insert a letter of mine in your journal. I could not have imagined the Americans would have treated an English gentleman in the manner they have me—and for what? For endeavoring to make a home in a foreign country for a helpless family. But the Americans have abundant cause to dislite us. We ruled them with a rod of iron in bygone times, and now they are centuries behind us in all that relates to a civilized nation. Mr. Editors, all I have alleged respecting my pretensions, connections and services is strictly correct. The whole of this unjust, abominable, crusi cabal against me is occasioned by what—viz. by fair, legitumate and perfectly hon-vable means, obtaining a few dollars, during a very isclement winter, from a few wealthy citizens. But I would ask, Mr. Editor, whether the Americans are not under immense obligations to us. Scores of your citizens I have known releved in the time of need. But your bitter reacor overstops all other is ellings towards us.

V. W. EDWIN PEARTE.

Our Washington Corresponde WARHINGTON, June 1, 1855. Advices from our Minister to France-The Impruden Publication of Diplomatic Correspondence—Our Rela-tions with Spain—Spanith Troops for the Crimea— Secretary Davis' Departure—The Coming Election. Mr. Mason, our Minister at France, has written a let-

ter to a gentleman in Virgin a, in which he says that al-though his health is improving, he has but little expectation of ever wholly recovering from his late attack. In speaking of the publicity given by our government to to be regretted on more grounds than ene—it has weak-ened, throughout Europe, the influence of American re-presentatives, as ne confidence can with safety be enpresentatives, as no confidence can with safety be entrusted to agents whose despatches are liable at any moment to be brought before the world. It is but res-sonable to suppose that the diplomata of Europe would, as far as pessible, avoid intercourse with our representatives, when by so doing they save from exposure and mortification their governments and themselves. The frankness that formerly characterized the official interviews between Mr. Mason and the Minister for Foreig Affairs is no longer met with; a change has taken place and is properly attributed to the passion in this coun try for instant publicity of official papers, even at the sacrifice of public interest. Strong professions of re-gard for the United States are of late a frequent occur-rence with the Emperor and his ministry; but it is noted at, and when the subject is, by chance or otherwise, in-

vernment neither replies nor observation.

This significant fact is known to our government—with the additional information that if Spain, by promises and delays, can hold her own and Cuba for a single year longer, that she may then rely upon aid from France. Spain is acting up to this counsel most admirably; she has promised settlement of certain matters, and publicly announced the kindly relations existing between herself and the United States. But she

between herself and the United States. But she allows the time to pass when these sottlements should assume some other shape besides promises, and claims American indulgence and forbearance, which are readily granted. A year can be made way with without much difficulty, by such diplomatising, when France, freed from a part of her present difficulties, may make good her promises with Spain, at the sacrifice of American interest and reputation.

Late Spanish papers received show that the expediency of furnishing to the allies twenty thousand men, Spaniards, is becoming sectously entertained. It is reasonable that the furnishing of such an army should obtain from England a loan of seventeen militons of dollars, besides securing for Spain the support of both England and France in the event of difficulties with the United States. This reasoning is adopted by the government paper at Madrid, and on is adopted by the government paper at Madrid, and on the morning of its appearance the Cortes is told that many of the causes of embarrasement between Spain and the United States are removed, and that they are sincere

the United States are removes, and that they are trends.

This palpable piece of duplicity and fraud find, however, in the Union of this city a warm advocate and a generous supporter, and if, eventually, our many claimants on Spain are robbed out of their just rights, they, in a great measure, will have the above named paper to thank for their losses by the course it has pursued upon this subject.

measure, will have the above named paper to thank for their losees by the course it has pursued upon this subject.

There are other causes than the pursuit of heatth that have called awayst this time Jesserson Davis from our city. The reasons for this sudden departure could be explained by the Frestent dis he see proper to give them, and would probably be found to have originated in a warm controversy on the propriety of sending back Gov. Reeder to Kansas, the President supporting the return and Davis opposing it.

The city elections are to come off on Monday next, and every means are resorted to by both parties to obtain a victory. The anti-Know Nothings feel sure of a triumph, and to make this assurance doubly sure was what induced Mr. Wise to attempt a speech last Saturaday night. It was to have been the saverest speech he had yet made against Sam, and a contract had been entered into to publish ten thousand copies of it for circulation. The Know Nothings got wind of this and at once determined to defeat the object of the Virginia Governor and his Washington friends. That they succeeded is pretty generally acknowledged. That blood will be shed in this city on Monday next, is almost everywhere believed; yet the Mayor is making no effort to prevent the occurrence taking place, and expresses his disbelief in the general opinion. It cannot possibly be that this indifference arises from the Mayor belonging to the Know Nothings; yet some are illiberal enough to charge it to that circumstance. Drunken riots are common sights, and to be mat with in almost every part of the city. A majority of these rowdies carry pastols and knives, and publicly boast that they intent using teen policemen for the city of Washington.

The Trouble between Brazil and Paraguay. CORBESPONDENCE OF THE NEW YORK HERALD. Rio de Janeiro, April 13, 1855.

The Commodore of the Brazalian squadron, leaving nearly all bis vessels at the entrance of the river Paraguay, pro ceeded on the 14th ult., in the steam frigate Amazonas, up to the Villa de Oliva, where he embarked on board a smaller steamer, the Ypiranza, and arrived at Assump. cion, the capital, on the morning of that day. He was invited to land and have an interview with President wherein Commodore Oliveira was driven to the Presiden-tial palace. Here he found the Secretary of State to re-ceive him, who conversed and introduced him to President Lopez. re Oliveira's interview with the President

Commodore Oliveira's Interview with the Lasted over two hours, and the most happy results are anticipated. All difficulties, it is expected, will be set-Hed amicably.

From flying and printed rumors of war in some South American papers, you may have anticipated hostilities; but we here, or foil or the cause and feeling which prompted this Brazilian movement, never expected, on the part of the Empire, any thing so serious, unless indeed compelled by any illwill on the part of Lopez. All may now terminate, from one day to the other, by a mutual understanding, in a peaceable manner.

Picton and Greeley.

No. 24 Scummaranon street,
No. 24 Scummaranon street,
Brooklyn, May 29, 1855.

To the Editors Daily Tribuse.
In your journal of this date I notise an imputation on
my character, requiring retraction or palliation upon

In your journal of this date I notice an imputation on my character, requiring retraction or paliiation upon your part.

"Ned Bundline's Own, and the Sachem, were, during their brise existence, regarded as the shining lights of so-called Americanism. Messra. Jucson, Picton, North, and their associates, held fast to the Order while it was profitable to do so, and only abandomed it when convinced that public credulity with reference to themselves was completely exhausted."

As regards myself, discarding the incomprehensible allusion to "public credulity," I have only to say that I joined the Order of United Americans with no eye to pecuniary profit; neither did I, when solicited so to do, accept an opportunity for political preferment, and as for abangeming the Order, I have only to refer to the Arch Grand Secretary to substantiate the fact of my being a present member.

The temporary suspension of the Sachem was occarioned by my serious illness and lamentable domestic affliction. Had it failed, its failure could be readily accounted for upon grounds expressed in the following extract from the "lafe of Horace Greeley," (page 170:)—"It was a very good paper, suited only to the more intelligent class of the community, which, in all times and countries, is a small class. "We have a pride," said the coitor once and truly, 'in believing that we might, at any time, render our journal more attractive to the million by rendering it less deserving; and that by merely considering what would be sought after and read with avidity, without regard to its moral or its merit, we might easily become popular at the more expense of our own self-approval."

If the supreme merit of Mr. Greeley alone is given by his biographer as the cause of the discontinuance of the New Forker, how much more excusable, on similar grounds, would have been the failure of The Sachem, whose sheet contained regular contributions by Henry William Herbert, Wm. North, G. G. Foster. Madame des Marguerittes, and a number of other scholars and linguists.

guists.
Still, The Sachem did not fail; I merely popularized it guists.

Still, The Sachem did not fail; I merely popularized it after the manner above set forth, and changed its name to the True American, under which title, although under different editorial management, the journal still exists; and furthermore, I entertain no reasonable foutb but that, had i the good luck to have taken in a financier as a partner, and gone on with the work of popularization, by rejecting Americanism and merit, Protestantism and morality, I might have succeeded in having over 100,000 weekly circulation, with a semi weekly and daily tender, while my co laborer might have distinguished humself as president of a bank.

I have before denied through your own columns any political connection of the late William North with The Sachem. I pail him a liberal sum for his writings as long as it lay in my power to do so, and therein I differed from many editors, who have written glowing eulogies upon the unfortunate suicide, all of whom when the living pret sought to earn his bread, profilerat him a stone. Demanding this correction as a matter of personal justice, I remain yours, &c.,

Police Intelligence, CHARGED WITH KEEPING A DISORDERLY HOUSE. Eliza Thompson (colored) and Jos. DeLuce (white) were arrested by Captain Carpenter. of the Fifth ward police, charged with keeping a disorderly house at 102 Church street, the resort of thieves and prostitutes. The Captain of the Fifth ward police says in his return to the Chief's office:—"They have long kept a house of prostitution at 139 Duane st., but recently removed to 102 Church street, and many a white man while half drunk has been inviegled into their den and robbed. They have been frequently arrested, but unfortunately their victims would rather submit to the loss of money than loss of character, by exposure. And again, when arrested by the police they have escaped having justice meted out to them by having plenty of money to employ able counsel. I have now undertaken to bring these vile wretches to justice, they being the worst ones in the ward. And I earnessity call upon some of the good citizens who have been compaining to the Mayor of these parties, to come forward and aid in teaching such characters that there is law, and moral courage enough to enforce it." The accused were taken before Justice Connolly, at the Lawer Police Court, who held them for examination. A warrast has been issued for the arrest of the leaseholder of the bouse, characters the business of prostitution. tates. The Captain of the Fifth ward police

Our Sanada Correspondence.

MONTREAL, May 15, 1865. Government Buildings in the City-The Cathedral-Pleasant Rides and Drives-Commercial Progress-The Victoria Bridge-Hotel Comforts-Yankee Landlord Having a few mements to spare, I did not know that

I could better employ my time than in turning corres-pendent to your valuable sheet, which I find is as eagerly sought after in "her Majesty's d minions" as it is the States. This may appear strange to those who have been familiar with your course, and the plais man-ner in which your journal has always spoken in regard to matters on this side of the line; but nevertheless such is the case.

Mentreal, its people or its customs, for they have been pretty thoroughly discussed by those who have taken notes before me. Yet I must say there is much in and about this city-plain Yankee as I am in my notionswhich strikes me with favor. The public buildings com up mearer to the standard of what they should be than is generally the case in the States. The post office, the custom house, the markets, and the banks, are all massive and elegant stone buildings, which are an ornamen

sive and elegant stone buildings, which are an ornamen to the city, and speak well for the public spirit and enterprise of the business men.

The Cathedral is one of the first points of attraction, and it is not to be wondered at, for it towers above and everyone the whole city, and is plainly observable from every point. It has two immense towers, the west one of which is ascenaed by a flight of 300 steps, and from the top of which the country for thirty miles round is plainly discernable. This building is probably the largest on the continent, as it will accommodate fifteen thousand persons.

the top of which the country for thirty miles round is plainly discernable. This building is probably the largest on the continent, as it will accommodate fifteen thousand persons.

To the traveller in pursuit of pleasure there is no place where a few days can be more pleasantly speat than in Montreal. A visit to the different nunneries—a drive around the mountain, one of the mest delightful rides in the world—a visit to the public buildings and to the many fine gardens—furnish a round of pleasure and a variety and interest that cannot be found at any other place. This fact is beginning to be pretty well understood, as we find that with the return of every season is brought a larger influx of strangers.

Many, I find, have an impression that this city has lost its pristine vigor, and is no longer marked by that enterprise which formerly distinguished it in a commercial point of view. This is not so. It has kept moving steacily forward, not perhaps in the giant strides which have characterized some portions of Canada West, but, nevertheles, in a "slow but sure" progress, which is well calculated to give permanence and strength to its business and save it from the severe revulsions which are always sure to follow a more rapid and less solid basis upon which to found its operations.

No one who visit Montreal, and takes the trouble to note the march of improvement which is everywhere observable, can doubt the truth of the remark that its progress is still caward. And when the Victoria kridge, now in the course of construction, and which, it is estimated, will cost seven and a half millions of dollars, is finished, the business of the city will be immensely increased, by the opening of a large extent of country which is now the mest of the year shut off by their increased, by the opening of a large extent of country which is now the mest of the year shut off by their increased, by the opening of a large extent of country which is now the mest of the year shut off by their increased, by the opening of the city will

We have Austin and San Antonio papers to the 19th ult., and Galveston to the 24th ult.

The Austin State Gazette of the 19th says:—
It is reported that a fight lately took pisce near Fort Belmap, between one of the beef contractors and a squad of Camanches, who desired to take the beef before being weighed out. The contractor succeeded at first in getting his cattle back, but it was only to inveigle him into a trap. It was not long before he was again waylaid, when some thirty Indians jumped out of an ambush of chapparel, and killed the contractor's guide and the horses of the company. The cattle were then stampeded, and the Camanches-securing rome of them, had a fine feast at the expense of Uncle Sam.

The Austin State Times of the same date says:—
Capt. McKenzle, formerly of the British army, but who has resided in Austin for a considerable length of time, left this city on Sunday morning last, accompanied by his lady, for Sebastopol via London. The absence of the galiant Captain will be seriously felt in this community by a large circle of friends.

On the 12th inst. a severe storm occurred at George town and vicinity. Some seven houses were blown down. The family of Mr. Shell left his house just before it was carried away. The studding soon gave way, the frame was raised in the air and fell upon the ground immediately over the family. Mr. Shell and lady were both alightly hurt. Mr. Ake's blacksmith shop was blown to the ground; Dr. Knight's kitchen also. Fenses were prestrated, and c.nasderable damage done to the crops. The wind blew from northeast to southwest. The Iurricane was about four or five miles in width.

The Indians are reported quiet on the frontier.

Crops are growing rapidly, and have been much improved by the late rain.

New Patents Issued.

List of patents issued from the United States Patent office, for the week ending May 29, 1855—each bearing

Tist of patents and the search of the week ending May 29, 1855—each nearing that date:—
Thus, Arneld, of Mobile, Ala., for improvement in invalid bedeteads.
John Avery, of Lowell, Mass., for improvement in the shuttle motion of looms.
Charles F. Brown, of Warren, R. I., for improvement in cartridges.
Samuel W. Brown, of Lowell, Mass., for improvement in cartridges.

Samuel W. Brown, of Lowell, Mass., for improvement in gas regulators.

E. Daniels, of New York, N. Y., for improvement in invalid bedsteads.

E. W. Goodale, of Clinton, Mass., for improved machine for making paper bage.

John Henderson, of Horsebeads, N. Y., for improvement in hub and axle fastening.

Wm. W. Hubbard and David Matthew, of Philadelphia, Pa., for improvement in vapor engines.

Homer Holland, of Westfield, Mass., for improvement in processes for treating auriferous and argentiferous sulphurets.

Lean S. Howard, of Lyonsdale, N. Y., for waterwheel.

wheel.
Joseph Hollely, of Brooklyn, N. Y., for fluid faucet.
Edward G. Hyde, of Camptown, N. J., for improvement in the construction of ear trumpets.
John N. King, of Murray, N. Y., for improvement in

sying bridges.

T. J. Kindleberger, of Springfield, Ohio, for improvement in cider mills
Gabriel Leverich, of Wellsburg, N. Y., for apparatus for paging books.

Wm. Lansdell, of Memphis, Tenn., for improvement in buoyant propellers.
Geo. W. La Bow, of Jersey City, N. J., for mitre machine. Wm. Maurer, of New York, N. Y., fer improvement

in door locks.

Thos. S. Minniss, of Meadville, Penn., for improvement in seed planters.

Henry Mellish, of Walpole, N. H., for improved shoe for grain mills.

Erasmus A. Pond, of Rutland, Vt., for improvement in pill making machines.
Silas S. Putnam, of Boston, Mass., for improvements in ferging machines.
Francis Peabody, of Salem, Mass., for improved grass narvester. E. Truman Prentiss, of Philadelphia, Pa., for improve-

ment in lubricating compounds.

Henry A. Rosenthal, of New York, N. Y., for improve-Henry A. Rosenthal, of New York, N. Y., for improvement in uterize supporters
David Stoddard, of Cincinnati, Ohio, for improvement in cut-off valves.

Jacob C. Schlough, of Raston, Pa., for improvement in grate bars for furnaces.

Webster Shibles, of Thomaston. Me., assignor to himself and Edward O'Brien, of same place, for improvement in reefing topssils.

In reeling topsails.

Isaac M. Singer, of New York, N. Y., for improvement in sewing machines.

Daniel W. Snell, of Woonsocket, R. I., for improvement in looms.

Alfred B. Seymour, of Claverack, N. Y., for improvement in machines for helically creasing sheet metal pipes.

Alred B. Seymour, of Claverack, N. Y., for improvement in machines for helically creasing sheet metal pipes.

Richard A. Stratton, of Philadelphia, Pa., for imprevement in chairs for dentists' use.

Chapin Street, of Barre Centre, N. Y., for improvement in grain drills.

Francis Fitzpatrick, of Cincinnati, Ohio, for improvement in straw cutters.

J. B. Terry, of Hartford, Conn., for improvement in pin sticking machines.

Harvey Webster and Alonzo Webster, of Montpelier, Vt., for improvement in whidletrees.

William D. Wilson, of Richmond, Va., for improved corn grinder and crusher.

Milcan D. Whipple, of Charlestown, Mass., for improvement in preparing wood for paper pulp.

F. D. Williams, of Wilmington, Del., for improvement in vehicles.

Courtland Wilson and Wm. Moore, Jr., of Yardleyville, Pa., for improvement in mowing machines.

Pa., for improvement in moving machines.

Joseph Welsh, of Philadelphis, Pa., for improvement in looms

Francis Walle, of Bethlehem, Pa., for machine for Francis Walle, of Bethienem, Fa., to making paper bags.
Sigismund Beer, of New York, N. Y., assignor to Lewis
Feuchtwanger and Sigismund Beer, of New York, aforesaid, for improvement in devulcantzing India rubber.
Addison Capron, of Attleboro', Mass., assignor to himself, Joe, S. Dennis, of Somerville, Mass., and Hervey M.
Richard, of Attleboro,' Mass., for improvement in sewmany machines.

self, Joe. 8. Dennis, of Somerville, Mass., and Hervey M.
Richard, of Attleboro, Mass., for improvement in sewing machines.

Alfred Swingle, of Boston, Mass., assignor to Elmer Townsend, of Boston, aforesaid, for improvements in hand pegging machines.

Lucien & Hicks, of Boston. Mass., assignor to himself and Riram L. Hall, of Beverly, Mass., for improvement in pads for hernial trusses.

Abraham Gesner, of Williamsburg, N. Y., assigner to the "North American Kerosene Gas Light Company," for improvement in burning fluid compounds.

Leander R. Streeter, of Lowell, Mass., assignor to himself and Ira Leonard, of same place, for improvement in amalgamating the precious metals.

Designs for cooking stoves. Ante-dated April 9, 1855.

John North, of Middletown, Conn., for designs for sewing birds.

Abper J. Blanchard, of South Reading, Mass., assignor to Blanchard, Tarbell & Co., of same place, for design for parior stoves.

Abner J. Blanchard, of South Reading, Mass., assignor to Blanchard, Willemore & Co., of same place, for design for parior stoves.

to Elaschart, Whiterproce & Co., of same glace, for an

PEATH OF ANOTHER AMERICAN SURGEON IN THE BUSSIAN SKRVICE. The Charleston Courier of the 28th fast, contains the

The Charleston Course of the 28th last, contains the fellowing notice.—With a bitter and painful sorrow that will be chared by many we are called on to announce the death of Dr. Coursean S & Kino, who expired in April, at Kertch, in Russia, where he had been askedy stationed as a member of the melical staff strached to the Russian army of defence in the Crimes. Dr. King is well known to many in this, his native cety, which had been his residence also until the opening of the past year. After a proper elementary and preparatory education, feeling a strong inclination for the medical profession he was matriculated in our medical college, whence he graduated, at the commencement of 1862, with the approbation and esteem of his instructors and the regard of classimates and associates. Aiming at a high standard of excellence and qualification, he was averse, even on graduation, with full acceptance, to assume the active responsibilities of his profession immediately, but remained in connection with the Medical College as an assistant in the anatomical rooms, for one year. During this period he improved all the opportunities and advantages alforded by that institution. for his advancement in the qualifications of the profession which, embracing at first from choice, grew in his est mation.

In the same spirit and from motives of a most commendable ambition, he was exceedingly desirous of enjoying the advantages afforded by the medical schools and institutions of Europe, and especially of Paris, the great medical metropolis. In January, 1804, he accordingly embarted for that purpose, and agant several months in Paris in a diligent study of the language and telligent, active and inquiring young physician.

Meeting there with medical associates and young fedlow citizens from America, who were in Europe for similar purposes, Dr. King, with several others, was induced, from a decire of extended study and observation, to join the medical staff in the Eastern war, which was then engrossing the attention which it now absorbs.

BALAKLAVA.

Intelligence has been received in England of the death, at Balaklava, of Dr. Rector Gavin, one of the

three sanitary commissioners sent out by Lord Pan mure to see what could be done to improve the condition of to see what could be done to improve the confition of the hospitals at Scutari and Smyrna and the camp before Sebastopol. He had been at Balaklava about a month, and resided in the same but as his brother a verinary surgeon. On the night of the 20th ult. the brother, it is reported, was playing with his reveiver, and by some accident it exploded, the ball strack Dr. Gavin, entering at the groin and lodging in the back. The untortunate gentleman lingered in great agony for three hours, and expired. Dr. Gavin was a man of great talent and indomitable perseverance and energy, and was lately described by Lord Palmerston, in the House of Commons, as one of the ablest men in the country. He was educated at Edizburgh, and carried off the prize offered by the government for the best essay on simulated diseases. He was the author of many valuable works on sanitary realous of sanitary reformers, was a leading member of the Metropolitan Sanitary Association, and the founder of the Metropolitan Sanitary Association, and the founder of the Metropolitan Sanitary Association. In 1849, during the cholera, he was employed as medical susceintending inspector under the General Board of Health. On the epidemic proving so fatal in the West Indies, he was sent out by Lord Grey to institute preventive meanures. He was in the West Indies for two years, and by his exertions induced the Colonial governments of Barbadces, Trinidad, and British Gutana to pass Public Health Acts comewhat similar to the one in force in England. Soon after his return to this country, cholera brose out fearfully at Newcastle. Dr. Gavin was sent down, and was there during the whole of that tatal period, and by his exertions and energy did much to stay the pestience. During the epidemic of 1854 he was appointed by Lord Canning physician to the Post Office, which position he held until he was sent on his last fatal mission. the hospitals at Scutari and Smyrna and the camp before

pointed by Lord Canning physician to the Post Offica, which position he held until he was sent on his last fatal mission.

SIR ROBERT HARRY INGLIS, M. P.

Sir Robert Harry lnglis sied on Saturday, May 5, at his town residence. No. 7 Bedford square, London, after a sbort and painful likess. The deceased baronet was the eldest son of the first baronet, Sir Hugh Inglis, by Catherine, daughter of Harry Johnson, Esq., of Mitton Bryan, county of Bedford. He was born on the 12th of January, 1786, and was consequently in his 70th year. Sir Robert Harry Inglis first entered the British Parliament as member for Dundals, which borough he represented until 1828. In that year be was returned for Ripon, and continued its representative until 1828, when the late Sir Robert Prel, having changed his opinions on Catholic emancipation, accepted the Children Hundreds, in order to give his constituents of the University of Oxford an opportunity of expressing their opinion upset his conduct. On that occasion the conservatives of the University, seeing the truly Protestant character which Sir Robert H. Inglis had even then achieved for himself, brought him forward to oppose their former representative, and returned him by a large majority. Neversince that date until his retirement from Parliament through ill health, about two years ago, was Sir Robert Ing. is seat contested; for at Oxford, as everywhere else, he reigned in the regard, the esteem, and the affections of all who knew him.

REAR ADMIRAL C. STRACHEY, R. N.

This officer died in Espland on Saturday, May 5, in the 77th year of his age. The gallant admiral entered the navy above 62 years ago, and had greatly distinguished himself, being in the receipt of a medal for his services affoat, and had the Order of St. Vladimir conferred enhim by the late Emperor Alexander of Russia. He, when commanding the Jaloune sloop, while in company with the Immortalité and Cruiser, fought a gallant action of Cape Blanc Nez, and captured a brig and schooner of war in 1803. He also assisted at

DEATH OF AN EMINENT STATISTICIAN.
The Beston Transcript of the 30th ult says:—
gret to announce the ceath of JESSE CHICKENING. The Boston Transcript of the 30th ult says:—We regret to announce the ceath of JESSE CHECKERING, M. D., the well known statistical author, whose writings rank among the highest works of their class. The ovent took place last night at the residence of the deceased, at Jamaica Plain, West Roybury. The death was sudden, as but few of his friends were aware of his illness. His disease was pliebitis, or inflammation of the veins. The deceased was a graduate of Harvard College, of the class of 1818. By his decease, just one-half of the class are numbered with the dead. Among the survivors may be named Rev. Ir. Samuel Barrett, Sidney Bartlett, Equ., Hon. Francis Brinley, Rev. Dr. G. R. Noyes, of Harvard College, Rev. Thomas Worcester, Hon. John H. Wikins, Sampson Reed, Eq., and other well known public mea. Ir. Chickering studied theology after leaving college, and among his cotemporaries will be remembered as a Unitarian preacher. He was never settled over a parish, and after a few years he prepared himself for the medical profession, and received his degree in 1833. He practised in this city for ten years, but his studious habitanot agreeing with the active life demanded by the calls of his patients, he retired from the service and dewardand books.

His elaborate work on the "Population of Massachu-

of his patients, he retired from the service and devested himself to the preparation of statistical articles, reports and books.

His elaborate work on the "Population of Massachusetts from 1765 to 1840," was published in 1846. His valuable book on "Immigration into the United States" appeared in 1848. His reports on the "Census of Beston" were printed in 1851. He has also contributed many valuable articles to marazines and other periodicals. Our columns have contained many of his conjugation of the last United States census. Such was the confidence of our public men in his correctness, that he was applied to for information upon many important questions.

He was for years a confidential correspondent of Dasselbergers.

was applied to for information upon many important questions.

He was for years a confidential correspondent of Damiel Webster, John Davis and other leading statesmen. A few weeks ago we found him engaged upon a long communication to the celebrated Dr. Marshail Hall, et London, who had misunderstood Dr. Chicketing's article in De Bow's Review for August, 1853. Dr. Hall, in his work on slavery, alluded to the article as "an admirable paper," but the author found his English friend had mistaken his views, and therefore prepared an elaborate letter in reply.

His last published work was a "Letter addressed the President of the United States on Slavery, considered in relation to the constitutional principles of government in Great Britain and in the United States."

Lieuxillen, who was wounded at the battle of Waterloo.

ment in Great Britain and in the United States."

Lilwallen, who was wounded at the battle of Waterloe, where he was an officer under Wellington, was buried at Ellsworth, Me., last week, where he had resided for several years in humble ciraumstances. The Ellsworth paper says he was own brother to Lady Raglan, wife of the British commander in the Crimea.

Died, in Terre Haute, Ja, on the 21st of May, Captain LANDON COCHAN, aged 63 years. Capt. C. was a Virginia, received a medal from the State of Pennsylvania for his gallantry under Perry on Lake Erie, and raised and led a volunteer company in the Mexican war.

Died, at L'Assomption. Canada, on the 27th with the Country of the Captain of

Died, at L'Assomption, Canada, on the 27th ult., af-ter a few hours illness, the Hon. Louis M. Viora, at the ageol 70 years. Mr. Viger was for many years a mem-ber of Parliament, and formed part of the Latontaine administration, as Receiver General, under Lord Elgin.

A SLAVE CASE IN COLUMBUS, OHIO.—A TERMINDOUS EXCITAINST THY ARTED.—I wo colored girls were brought before the flon. J. R. Swan, of the Supreme Court, this morning, by a writ of habeas corpus, to inquire into the cause of their alleged illegal detention by their master, at the American Hotel. It seems that their master, at the American Hotel. It seems that their master, a Frenchman from New Orleans, was carroute for Europe, and had procured passports for the purpose. The Court met at 8 o'clock, and waited suits nearly nine o'clock, when at the request of Mesers. Van Slyke, Coulter and others, Mr. Carrington put to the servants interrogatories as to their own wish in the matter. They expressed a desire to go with their master, and the counsel then stated to the Court that, while prepared to do full justice to the merits of the case at bar, he felt that it would be unprofessional and oneanide to argue that any further restraint could be put upon the choice and action of the parties brought in by the writ, after their choice was made known. He also stated that it became due to the stranger as a matter of courtesy, as well as right, to permit him to proceed upon his jeurney without interferences or inconveniencies. Jadge Swam made the remark that he heped this would be decisive in the matter, and that all would acquiesce. The party applying for the writ, C. A. Langton, was ruled to pay the oests of the Proceedings —Columbus Journal, May 28.

EATONTON, Ga., May 20, 1855.
The Wheat Harvest—The Know Nothings.
are had fine rains recently in this section of the

We have had fine rains recently in this section country, and the crops look uncommonly well. Most of the wheat in this county will be harvested this week, and it never was better than now. There will be builtile for sale, however, as it has to be used in the place

It is b-lieved that the Know Nothings have a majori-ty in this (Putnam) county.